

LANE TO URGE RELIEF OF THE OIL OPERATORS

Secretary of Interior Department Says in Statement Congress Should Act Promptly to Relieve Oil Men in Western States

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Secretary Lane of the Interior department issued a statement tonight saying congress should act promptly to relieve the oil operators in California and Wyoming, against whom the government has brought suits under the Taft order of 1909, withdrawing certain oil lands from entry.

Development of the lands was commenced by the operators, Mr. Lane says, under a mistaken view of the law, and if the government exercises its full right in dealing with them it will bankrupt the operators. Every injustice to many who have invested millions of dollars.

Reviewing the circumstances which led up to the actual development of the lands, the secretary says: "It was the opinion of many members of the bar that the withdrawal of 1909 was void and the operators proceeded to act in accordance with this advice. The result was that when the second withdrawal was made in 1910 there were a large number of operators engaged in drilling. The government insisted upon the 1909 withdrawal, and by a decision rendered last spring the supreme court sustained the government's contention, so that today those who are not engaged in actual development of the lands at the time of the first withdrawal have no legal title.

FEDERAL BANKS FISCAL AGENTS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Secretary McAdoo announced tonight he had decided to make the Federal Reserve banks depositories, fiscal agents of the government. The necessary orders will be effective January 1.

At the beginning Mr. McAdoo expects to transfer to the Reserve Banks the funds of the federal government now on deposit with National banks in the cities where the Reserve banks are located, amounting in all to about \$7,000,000.

In a letter to the reserve board announcing the plan, the secretary says each Federal Reserve bank will be required to perform on behalf of the government the services which are now rendered by the National bank depositories in said cities, as well as any other services incident to the responsibilities of fiscal agents.

WEATHER TODAY

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—For Arizona: Thursday generally fair and cold; Friday, fair.

AUSTRIANS REPORT REPULSE OF THE ITALIAN FORCES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
VIENNA, Via London, Nov. 24.—The following official communication was issued today:

"Russian theater: There is nothing to report."
"Italian theater: Yesterday the bridgehead of Gorizia again was kept under a heavy fire by artillery and mines, but no Italian infantry attacks took place. There was very severe fighting on both sides of Monte San Michele. North of the mountain strong enemy forces penetrated our positions, but during the afternoon our forces counter-attacked and completely repulsed the enemy."
"After fluctuating and severe hand to hand fighting, several attacks against Monte San Michele itself were repulsed with the heaviest of Italian losses. Attempted attacks on our positions on Monte Del Sestini were suppressed by our fire. Near Zagora the enemy threw heavy bombs, which developed asphyxiating gases."

"On the southern front of the Tyrol the station and a portion of the upper Drina the day passed quietly. Near Dribol our troops forced a crossing to the southern bank of Lim. South of Novipazar, the Austro-Hungarian forces are advancing toward the Montenegrin frontier."

"Austrian Hungarian troops advancing in the Ibar valley effected

LONDON TIMES TODAY PANTS DARK PICTURE OF CONDITIONS OVER IN RUSSIAN POLAND

Asserts the Germans Condemned Russian-Poland Industries to Perdition and Tells of Confiscation and Destruction

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
LONDON, Nov. 24.—A dark picture of conditions in Russia, Poland and an argument against the necessity of providing food by charity, will be published in the Times tomorrow. "A leading member of the so-called Polish independence party," which remains in close touch with the supreme Polish national committee of Austrian Poland, is responsible for the statements.

The Times explains that the committee created and is responsible for the Polish legions fighting with the Austro-Hungarian army against Russian and says that the author of the memorandum, therefore, cannot be supposed to entertain hostile bias, at least against Germany's Austrian ally.

One of the main features of the German administration in Poland says the memorandum "is the attempt to exploit the occupied territory economically to the utmost. Every new regulation aims at getting as much as possible out of the country although the German authorities try to disguise this tendency in different ways."

"It is explained by reasons of strategy, of order, of policy, and even of humanity. The German authorities are especially anxious to give an appearance of humanitarianism to their policy in Russian-Poland."

The memorandum says that Berlin's relief activity was short lived. In March, 1915, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, it says, proclaimed his famous repudial for the destruction of Memel (East Prussia) by the Russians, under which the Polish districts were to answer by contributions and other burdens. The German press raised its voice against contributions for Russian Poland.

By an order of April 27, the memorandum continues, all grain and potatoes after one and one half pounds (about 55 pounds) has been left for each inhabitant until the harvest, was to be delivered to the Posen Company mentioned in the order. The order explained that the purpose was to provide flour for districts where there was a shortage. The peasants in the district of Kulawy, where there was plenty of grain which they were keeping for an hour of need, were exported to give up grain for famine sufferers in Dombrova. That district received an absolutely insufficient supply, but on July 1 an order for securing the rest of the grain for the German army was enforced.

"This order," the memorandum says, "extended confiscation to the coming harvest, without any pretense of philanthropic or humanitarianism."

Asserting that from the first the Germans "condemned the industries of Russian Poland to perdition" the memorandum gives details of alleged destruction and confiscation of property. It says that virtually all the coal mining machinery in the district of Dombrova was destroyed in the autumn of 1914 for strategic reasons, and that the population, dependent on the mines, were made desperate thereby.

Other alleged incidents cited are the withdrawal of the state bank, the absorption of the country's fuel supply, the requisitioning of many commodities and of quantities of factory machinery necessary for the country's industries, which were taken to Germany, and the seizure of the value of \$25,000,000.

Payment for the requisitioned

property, the memorandum asserts, was made a matter of grace on a very inadequate basis and to be settled after the war. The worst blow is described as having been the inducing of skilled labor to go to Germany under pressure, forty thousand persons doing so.

As a result of the foregoing measures, the memorandum says, hundreds of thousands of working class families are faced with starvation. Manufacturers are keeping many persons virtually on charity, 250,000 persons in Lodz are living on \$20,000 to \$45,000 per week.

The article says the Germans have established a monopoly on coal, for which they charge exorbitant prices; inflated the currency, compelled local authorities to pay for repairs to roads and railways, which are used only for military purposes; confiscated government estates, denuded forests, placed incredibly high customs tariffs on the necessities of life, compelled all persons to carry expensive passports, from which alone they have gained \$5,000,000 and levied high fines on towns and persons for violation of laws.

"The population," the memorandum concludes, "tired out by the war and ruined by so many disasters, accepted them in an apathetic mood. There is the reflection, however, that one does not ruin economically a country in which one expects to stay."

Many districts, the memorandum says, were threatened with famine as early as autumn of 1914. The industrial regions and coal districts of Dombrova and Czentochowa were completely cut off from external food supplies, but local organizations were doing wonders in their attempts to save the population from starving.

"The news of their distress," the statement adds, "spread throughout Europe and America, giving rise to the formation of relief committees. A committee was formed by Henryk Sienkiewicz, the author, in Switzerland and the Rockefeller institute discussed philanthropic action. Even official circles in Berlin announced their adherence to this philanthropic work, undertaken with American money and in the newspapers humanitarian proclamations appeared, signed by German officials, asking for contributions for Russian Poland, threatened by famine."

"The Polish population of the occupied districts accepted these measures with skepticism, clearly understanding that this was a case for philanthropist; that there was no need to have recourse to outside help to ward off famine; that Russian Poland by itself produces enough grain and other foodstuffs to feed its population abundantly."

Throughout the autumn of 1914, says the writer, thousands of German wagons carried off grain, potatoes and other foodstuffs which were taken into Germany. The Germans brought threshing machines and even machines for digging potatoes in order to provide themselves systematically with food for the winter, although there was plenty of food in the country; they forbade it being transported from one district to another on the pretext of preventing speculation.

Thousands of potatoes were rotting in some districts, says the statement, while across the borders the populations were dying from epidemics due to starvation. The German agents of the company which Posen to which the German military had given the sole right to trade in food and other produce, made requisitions on villages and manors until the country was bare of food, while the Berlin relief committee appealed to the German public, fed on Polish grain, for contributions for the hungry Poles.

PASTOR IS ARRESTED.
Chicago Minister Jailed When He Takes Part of Striking Garment Worker.

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Rev. Oscar C. Hemling, pastor of the University Congregational church, and chairman of the religious education board of the church, was arrested today when he attempted to stop a policeman who, according to the preacher, was "beating up" a striking garment worker. The minister was in jail 35 minutes before being bailed out.

Mr. Hemling said the officer was kicking and striking the garment workers, and when the minister objected, the policeman cursed him, while a companion officer arrested him.

"On the left bank of the Drina, north of Iloukatz, we occupied after an engagement, the Janopol farm. Below Dvinsk there was an artillery duel. We repulsed by our fire a German counter attack on the trenches north of Lake Stven which we had previously taken."

"The other sectors of the front from the Gulf of Riga to the Pripiet river are quiet."

"On the left bank of the Styra, in the region of the village of Novo Podcherevitchi, there have been fierce skirmishes; an engagement near the village of Kozlinitchi continues."

"The remainder of the front running southward, including Galicia and the Caucasus, is unchanged."

INVESTIGATING SMUGGLING

Federal Grand Jury Discovers Much Money Would Have Been Distributed

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—The federal grand jury investigating the attempted smuggling of Chinese into this port on the liner Mongolia, on which 86 celestial stowaways were discovered, was said to have heard testimony today to the effect that \$78,800 would have been distributed among the conspirators if the 86 contraband aliens had been landed.

The inquest was told, it is said, that \$800 a head was the price paid for Chinese actually set ashore and that the "collections" were split many ways both white and Chinese sharing. The grand jury also learned, according to report, that many Chinese have been landed in the past by having the stowaways masqueraded as members of the crew, who were under bond and were permitted certain liberties in the way of shore leave which made it comparatively easy for them to pass the immigration guard.

AGAINST FRATERNITIES

Drastic Action Is Taken By San Francisco Board of Education

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—Drastic measures will be taken to break up the sororities and fraternities which, the board of education announced today, had been discovered flourishing in all the public schools of the city despite past edicts against them.

George E. Gallagher, president of the board, made public today the steps which will be taken to exterminate the secret organizations. Members will be given until the holidays, he said, to dissolve their societies; certificates of graduation will be refused to members of the graduating class who have not, by then, resigned membership, in the forbidden societies.

"We have the name of every fraternity, every sorority and every club which is a fraternity disguised to evade the law," said Gallagher, "and we have the name of every member of every secret organization as well."

TO PROCEED SLOWLY.

Chinese Newspapers Urge President to Act Cautiously.

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
PEKING, Nov. 24.—The Chinese newspapers commenting on the suggestion of the entente powers that China join them and thus solidify the Far East, urge President Yuan Shi Kai to proceed slowly, declaring that China's fate hangs in the balance.

The newspapers say that China probably could not assist the entente powers in a military way, and that her obligations under an alliance with the sea powers would forever and German and Austrian commerce in the Far East.

TO DISCUSS FINANCES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

LONDON, Nov. 25.—In view of the fact that many of the American club starting a new movement to obtain a further increase in wages, the trades union executives have been called into a conference at the instance of the government to hear Premier Asquith, Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the Exchequer, and Walter Runciman, president of the board of trade, discuss national financial matters and confer with the ministers regarding the financial position of the nation in relation to organized labor. The conference is set for December 1.

STATEHOOD FOR ALASKA.

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

SEATTLE, Wn., Nov. 24.—Delegate James Wickham of Alaska, who arrived from the north today, en route to Washington, announced at dinner given by the Arctic club tonight that he would introduce a bill at the coming session of congress providing for statehood for Alaska. The latter have resorted to threatening letters and acts of violence in an effort to force landowners to pay higher wages and sell food supplies at lower prices.

WATCH FOR NIGHT-RIDERS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

CLARKTON, Mo., Nov. 24.—Though there was no evidence of the night-rider activity last night and today, Clarkton again was surrounded tonight by an armed guard to meet possible attacks from the night-rider activity. The latter have resorted to threatening letters and acts of violence in an effort to force landowners to pay higher wages and sell food supplies at lower prices.

THOMAS IN LONDON

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Albert Thomas, the French munitions minister, has been in London this week attending conferences at the British ministry of munitions, at which civil and military representatives of Russia, France, Italy and Great Britain were present.

GERMAN NOBLE SUICIDES

[Continued on Page Three]

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—Walter Ervin Zimmerman, said by friends to be a son of a noble German house and to have been at one time an officer in the personal body guard of Emperor William of Germany, committed suicide in a local hotel today. Zimmerman's wife and child reside at Springfield, Ill., where he was known as a retired lumber merchant. Zimmerman told the manager of the hotel where he was a frequent guest that extensive lumber interests which he owned in Germany had been made worthless by the war.

STEAMERS IN TROUBLE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

HONOLULU, Nov. 24.—The American steamer Rio Pacific from Shanghai for San Francisco, and the Japanese steamer Selko Maru, from Seattle for Vladivostok, both put in here today short of fuel and otherwise in distress. The Selko Maru had a jury rudder.



President's Proclamation

Wednesday,
Nov. 24th, 1915.

To Republican Readers:
Turkey-Land, Arizona.

Greeting: We don't know how you feel about it, but Thanksgiving appeals very strongly to us. You know, we are Arizonians and, if there is any one thing that characterizes Arizonians more than others, it is Thanksgiving.

On Thanksgiving Day, we all stop working. Some of us go to church. Some of us go to see football. Some of us play whist and some few of us play poker. But every man's son or daughter of us, without exception, gives the day over to feasting with their families and to seeing that everybody around gets his "tummy" filled.

Thanksgiving Day, at least, is given over to our kiddies. We see to it that our own kiddies and our neighbors' kiddies are stuffed full of turkey and good, old fashioned squash pie and cranberry sauce.

We forget business. And whether we have anything to be thankful for or not, we all "make believe" we have, which, in effect, is the same thing.

So it is that we are thinking of Thanksgiving with its accompanying plum pudding and pleasure and wishing for you the same big generous feeling of Thanksgiving that prompts us to address this letter.

And we are truly thankful for this delightful season which so fittingly reminds us to wish you the same measure of success that has attended us during the past year.

REDEWILL MUSIC CO.,
Augustus Redewill, President.

AMERICANS IN FRANCE HOLD THANKSGIVING

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The Thanksgiving dinner of the American club tonight was marked by expression on the part of the French speakers of gratitude for the aid and sympathy rendered France by the people of the United States.

Alexandre Ribot, minister of finance, had been invited to attend the dinner as guest of honor, but he was unable to be present owing to fatigue incident to his work on the French loan. In a letter M. Ribot sent his regrets and expressed his thanks to the people of the United States for their help in this terrible contest in behalf of civilization.

At the same time, he expressed wishes for the prosperity of the United States. He declared that France had chosen Thanksgiving as the day for her "loan victory." The Prince of Monaco was selected to supersede M. Ribot as guest of honor. Speaking first in Perfect English and then in French, the Prince of Monaco paid a graceful compliment to the United States for its love of labor and work of peace and a tribute to its grandeur and progress. It could set France an example, he said, by its courage and energy.

William Graves Sharp, the American ambassador, spoke of the lesson contained in the thrift of the French people that had stood the country in good stead in the hour of need. He said M. Ribot's call for gold and the response it received had made a lasting impression on his mind. The attitude of the French to the request of M. Ribot to aid their country was, Mr. Sharp said, remarkable. It showed the financial strength of France and he was making a report on it to the United States. It was, the ambassador declared, an example of real moral regeneration.

"Before it is too late," said Mr. Sharp, "let us learn from France a lesson of self denial. France commands the admiration of the world and while we are offering up the thanks let us not forget that we ought to remember our sorrowing brothers and give them our love, our sympathy and our aid."

Laurence V. Benet, president of the American club, presided at the function. Among others present were

QUET THANKSGIVING DAY IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Thanksgiving will be quietly observed in Washington tomorrow, all departments of the government being closed.

The plans of President Wilson are somewhat uncertain. He had not completed his annual message to congress tonight, and probably will finish it tomorrow morning. He will have Thanksgiving dinner with Mrs. Norman Galt, his fiancée, and his family. It was said to be doubtful tonight whether they would dine, although a repeat including a 35 pound turkey, fattened particularly for the occasion by South Trimble, clerk of the house, will be prepared at the White House.

Secretary Garrison left tonight to spend Thanksgiving in Jersey City, and Secretary Daniels will be with his mother in Goldboro, N. C. Other members of the cabinet expect to spend the day in Washington. The president and practically all of the cabinet members will go to New York Saturday for the Army-Navy football game.

Many diplomats and officials will attend the annual Thanksgiving mass at St. Patrick's Catholic church. After the mass there will be a Pan-American luncheon at the rectory of the church, and all of the diplomats from

Robert Bacon, A. Platt Andrews, Jas. Hazen Hyde and Col. T. Bentley Mott.

South and Central America will be guests. Secretary McAdoo will attend as the representative of the government.

DEATH CLAIMS

(Continued from Page One)

torial governor of Arizona on April 1, 1904. President Grover Cleveland, a position which he continued to fill until April 1, 1896. His administration of the state's affairs was signalized by a policy of retrenchment in public service and the elimination of useless state employees. During his administration the state Normal school at Tempe and Flagstaff were erected, also the university dormitory at Tucson.

Following his retirement from the gubernatorial chair, Governor Hughes turned his attentions to the mining industry, and organized the old Arizona Copper & Gold Mining company, of which organization he was for a time president.

In 1878 he was married to Miss Josephine Brawley of Meadville, Pennsylvania, and during all of his fights against what he considered evils detrimental to the progress of the state, she was his faithful companion, and is now left to mourn his departure.

DESPITE LOSSES OPERATIONS ARE ANYTHING BUT ENDED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

ATHENS, Via London, Nov. 25.—The newspaper Hestia publishes an interview with the Serbian war minister, who is at Saloniki, in which the minister said:

"Although we have lost 35,100 killed or wounded, and 20,000 taken prisoner, the operations are anything but ended. Our forces now numbering 200,000 are still intact. We are only deficient in heavy artillery. The morale of the troops is unimpaired. The commissariat is working splendidly, thanks to the French organizers."

"Nevertheless, the situation is difficult, though not hopeless, from a

strategic standpoint and as regards munitions we shall remain on the defensive, holding the passes and wearing down the enemy until the Anglo-French forces are sufficiently strong to enable us to resume the offensive."

"The participation of Italy meets with difficulties owing to the divergence of views regarding Albania. Russia's intervention will be effected after the concentration of the allied armies in the Balkans, and it is expected that this will produce a change in Rumania's attitude."

"I can assure you that France and England are preparing surprises in the Balkans."